## UNPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bill to Check Speculation in Gold Passed by the Serate.

The National Pank Bill Passed to a Third Reading in the House.

haquiry Into the Massacre at Fort Pillow.

Important Measure for the Encouragement of Immigration.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

. WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

ALLMERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

PASSAGE OF THE GOLD BILL BY THE SEVATS. The Gold bill finally passed the Senate to-day, but the much smaller majority than was expected. The reasons assigned for the opposition is that certain fea-tures of the bill, relating to the prescribed method of solling gold, were so objectionable that Senators could not endorse them, although in favor of the general purpose of the measure. It is understood that the House will act

ACTION OF THE HOUSE ON THE BANK BILL. The Bank bill was reached in the House this afternoon It met with considerable opposition. There was some fillbustering to prevent its being taken up and acted spon, but there was not a very determined or united on the part of the opposition. The House at first refused to sustain the previous question on the third reading, but an amendment, offered by Mr. Fenton, of New York, giving the States a limited power of taxation, seemed to satisfy the republicans who had opposed it, and the provious question was finally ordered, but owing to the late hour the Huse adjourned without a final vote. There is no doubt that it will be passed on

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL. The Tax bill will be taken up in the House on Tuesday, and its consideration continued from day to day until it is disposed of. It will be somewhat amended before it gets through the House, but it is believed its principal features will be adopted substantially as they come from the Committee of Ways and Manny

THE TRY-PORTY LOAN. yesterday at the Treasury Department is THE RELATIONS SUBSISTING BETWEEN GENERAL

story is in circulation here, and very strongly hed for, which if true, is full of significa said that the secretary of War took ambrage at an order per of soldiers of the regular army, now doing garrison duty in forts in the loyal States of the North, should be sent to front for active service in the field, and that their places in the forts should be supplied by details from the eteran Reserves, or Invalid corps. The Secretary comed that in giving such orders the Lieutenant General was infringing upon his (the Secretary's) prerogatives. that he had been placed in sommand of all the armies of the United States, and it was his duty to direct the ement and location of the troops. Moreover, order had been issued. Upon this, it is said, the Secretary went, in high dudgeon, to the President, and renewed his complaint that the Lieuctary of War in giving orders about the removal of these soldiers from the forts. The President replied sed wish of the people, he had washed his ds of all control over or interference with military irs, and had appointed General Grant to the command of all the armies of the United States, and conferred

This story is repeated solle voce with great glee among hted that General Grant has taken a firm stand against the assumption by the Secretary of supreme military control, arrogating to himself the daties of Commander. in Chief of the army as well as those of the President's Secretary for Military Affairs.

It is currently reported here among leading politicians that the New York Pimes has been brought over to the support of Mr. Lincoln's nomination and re election. The se named is the appointment of Mr. Raymond as Min-

THE NEW YORK TIMES AND COTTON SPECULATIONS While the rep b can metropolitan press, including the Times, are belaboring the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to his regulations of trade with the States in in-surrection, the fact has leaked out that one of the editors of the Times has his headquarters at Memphis, and is largely engaged in the cotton trade with the rebel States. SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

The fifteenth and last of Speaker Colfax's receptions immense numbers, the throng being unprecedented. For three hours the throng was one uninterrupted crowd of visitors, coming and going, and among them were scores of Congressmen of all parties. A DESKRIER FROM A RUSSIAN WAR SHIP.

Alexander Myleski, a deserter from one of the Russian frigates recently at New York, has been taken from the custody of the Russian Minister.

CAPTURE OF GURRILLAS. On Thursday afternoon a force of cavalry, sent out from Fairfax Court House in pursuit of guerillas, succeeded in capturing six of the gang, some of whom had combustible material in their possession for the destruction of breiges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

A GUERILLA'S SENTENCE COMMUTED. James Williams, who was sentenced by court martial to be hung at Kansas City, Mo., for taking up arms as a guerilla, after having taken the oath of silegiance, has had his sentence commuted by the President to imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years at hard labor. DESERTERS TO BE EXECUTED.

James Gray, Company A, Fifteenth New York Engineers; James Cusick, Company D, Fifteenth New York Volunteers, and John Crowley, Fifth New York cavalry, are to be executed on the 20th inst. for desertion.

CAPTAIN HARTE ORDERED TO CHATTANOOGA. Captain E. L. Harte, long connected with the Quarter master's Department in this city, has been ordered to Chattanogra.

THE GOODYEAR INDIA RUBBER PATENT. constrances against the extension of the Goodyean continue to be sent to the Senate in great num patent continue to be sent to the beams in a partial bers. Over forty railroad companies have remonstrated against it, and the belief has become general that the against it, and the belief has become general that the against it, and the belief bas become grant if not quite vote against the extension will be nearly if not quite

THE TRIAL OF TROMAS W. JOHNSON. The Military Commission, General Doubleday presiding, for the trial of Thomas W. Johnson, of New York, a government contractor, has been adjourned, by order of the Secretary of War, and the Judge Advocate and defendant sent to New York to take further seetimony.

NAVAL ORDERA The orders assigning Lieutenant Commander John H.
Russell to the Cimerone have been revoked, and he is
granted one mouth's leave of absence.
Lieutenant Commander Jonathan Young is detached
from ordnance duty at New York and ordered to the

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. Theodore S. Selick, Fiftieth New York engineers; John fripp, Fifth New York cavalry; Duane Bushnell, Second New York artillery; Reuben Root, Twenty-second New Tork cavalry; Rugene W. Pelham, Second New York ar-liflery; Freewick Kennedy, Scott's Nine Hundred; Mon-traville Makefield, Scott's Nine Hundred; Daniel H. Ott-phant, Ninety seventh New York; Robert J. Kaue, Scott's Nine Hundred; Wm. Young, First New York artiflery; leorge Carman, Twenty-fourth New York cavalry; Jebi Avory, One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteers; Warren Carpenter, Tenth New York cavalry; I was H. Hartsell, Sixth New York cavalry; Orlson Shufelt, Sev.

New York, and Edward Smith, Sixteenth New York cav-

THE MISSOURI CONTRETED ELECTION CASE It is understood that the Missouri contested election case of Bruce against Loan will be called in the House on Tuesday for consideration.

THIRTY-BIGHTH COSGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, April 16, 1854.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of III, introduced a b'll supple tal to an act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States, approved February 26, 1885. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It enacts that any person heretofore or hereafter bele

ing office, who may wilfully neglect to or refuse to de-liver to his successor any paper, record, book or docu-ment, shall be guilty of felony.

Mr. Hals, (rep.) of N. H., reported from Committee on Naval Affairs a bill granting negorable discharges to scal-heavers and flomen in the naval service.

beavers and dromen in the navel service,

WET VIRGINIA JUDICAL MATERS.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. V., introduced the following
resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire
whether, by the creation of the State of West Virginia any
legislation, and if no, what is made necessary in reference
to the Judicial district of Virginia west of the Alteghany
Mounarius; and also in reference to judicial proceedings in
and State of West Virginia, since creation thereof, and that
said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

TREASURE GOLD GRAYMONTES.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate what regulations he had made for the issue of certificates to be received in payment of customs, and whether such certificates are paid for is role or paper maney, and if is the latter at what rate of value, and what amount of such certificates are been issued. On motion of Mr. FOSTER, (rep ) of Conn., it was

THE TREASURY BULDING EXTENSION.

On motion of Mr. Foster, (rep.) of Conn., it was

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Trassury by directed
to report to the Kans of whether it inintended by these now
suraged in work on the Trassury extension to take down
any portion of the south front of that building which has
a leady been completed, and if so, what is the object of
said change, and what amount of that building which has
a ready been completed, and if so, what is the object of
the thing of the control of the object of government transportation, and saking help to feed and clothe them.

DONATION ILLIES IN ORDON AND CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Harding, (rep.) of Orogon, called up the bill celating to donation claims in Orogon and California.

The bill was passed.

Ald Pod wisconsin, was called up by Mr. Doutring,
(rep.) of wisconsin, was called up by Mr. Doutring,
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(rep.) of wisconsin, was called up by Mr. Doutring,
(rep.) of wisconsin, was called up the joint resolutions of the Chamber of Coumerce of Louisville, in favor
of the improvement of the Object of the report of the
Committee on Commerce.

OULESTION OF TAXES IN BEREL ENTRICES.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolution that
the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the
expediency of sending such of their number as they may
depute to Fort Pillow, Tennesses, to inquire into the
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expediency of sending such of their number as they may
depute to Fort Pillow, Tennesses, to inquire into the late
missacre of Union troops, and report a

members present for the dispatch of business. It was the duty of the War Department to look into these matters, and it was presumed it would duly discharge that cusiness.

Mr. Wirson, (rep.) of Mans., said that he had called at the War Department this morning, and the Secretary had told him he had a despatch from General Sherman, saying that about—three hundred of our soldiers had been massacred at Fort Pillow, and he intended to make immediate investigation of the matter. He had appointed officers for that purpose. General Sherman was not on the spot, but had received his information in the way the other statement came.

Mr. H ward said he wished to get the original evidence of persons on the spot. It would be a disgreec to the nation not to average promptly this gross wrong. No matter what was the color of the seldiers, this must be some. It would be impossible to keep colored troops in the service unless we protected they the same as white troops. It concerned the national monor to protect the men who are fighting our battles and those who wear our uniform. If this is not done, the black troops, by reason of these threatened terrors, at some critical hour in battle, may lose us the day. It has been, and he supposed it would continue to be, the practice of the rebets, to put them to death in cold blood, or to sell them into slavery when cavitured, and hide it from our officers; but he was for retailation, man for man, and-if necessary, two for one. He was for retailation in the promptess and the severest manner.

Mr. Johnson, (opp.) of Md., agreed with the objects of the rescultion, but it did not ge far enough. This was not the first time a small garrison had been left to be sacrificed. It had been done at Peducah, Kentucky. Those in command in that region should know their responsibility to the government, and should know their responsibility

committee to send some of their members to the spot, and as thus modified the resolution was adopted.

PASSAGE OF THE BULL PROCHENTIAS SPECULATION IN GOLD.

The Senate then proceeded to the bill prohibiting speculative transactions is gold and foreign exchange, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Collamer to strike out foreign exchange from its provisions.

Mr. Collamer, (rep.) of Vt., said, if we undertock to change the value of gold by such fictitious measures as these we take ourselves from the markets of the world. The gold gamblers did not deal in gold because they caused it to fluctuate, but because it fluctuated in price. If these gamblers knew they could affect gold, they would never lose any money by it. Gold fluctuates in accordance with national successes, and owing to other causes. The fluctuation is in the currency. Gold was just as any other stricle of trade. Every article of commerce fluctuated with the currency. He did not think that Congress should say that, insenuch as a man agreed to pay money at a future day for gold, it was his interest and inclination to depreciate the currency before the day arrived when his contract was to be performed. If we have a right to declare certain contracts in the States unlawful, we have a natural right to declare contracts awful not so declared by the States. He did not believe the constitution gave us either of these powers, as this bill would assume. Mr. Collamer went on at some length to define our constitutional powers, bearing upon local contracts. He dealed that this should be passed on the plea of "imilitary necessity" or the "pulic welfare."

Mr. Collamer's amendment was rejected by yeas 13, nays 24.

An amendment by Mr. Harris was adopted, making a

passed on the plea of "military necessity" or the "polic weifare."

Mr. Collamer's amendment was rejected by year 13, nays 24.

An amendment by Mr. Harris was adopted, making a uniform five of \$1,000, instead of that heretofore of from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. Lang said, by the amendments we have made to the bill we have made it identical nearly with a bill he had heretofore offered, and which was not reported by the rinance Committee. He had been ridiculed for proposing that bill, and only last evening had received a paper containing a most brutal assault. He thought the committee was guilly of a want of courtesy to him in pot reporting his bill. This bill would now put it beyond the jowers of the gamblers in the hell of New York to control the gold market.

Mr. Laxs, (rep.) of Kansus, and he was glad to say the passage of the bill was a reply to the Kansas editor and him in New York who said he had better devote himself exclusively to the woolly head business. (Laughter.)

Mr. Laxis, (rep.) of Kansus, and he was glad to say the passage of the bill was a reply to the Kansas editor and him in New York who said he had better devote himself exclusively to the woolly head business. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hennesson, (rep.) of Mo., thought the Secretary of the Treasury was very much mistaken if he thought the bill wou d accomplish the end designed. He regretted this legislation. He moved to strike out the word "bond fide owners." The best way to keep up the currency was by increased taxes. It seemed to him that we were here preventing a man from buying a foreign bill of exchange with anything but legal tender notes, thus interfering with commercial pursuits.

Mr. Surmana, (rep.) of 6hio, denied that this would be the effect; it would set intorfere with any business operation where a sale was made in good faith.

Mr. Halks explained that he voted for the bill, not because it would have any effect at all, as he thought. It would be about like bills to prevent usury—a failure—and increase what it was intended to repress. He v

ton. Willey, Wilson—24.

The bill then passed by the following vote.

Tass—Mesers Authony, Brown, Conness, Diron, Deottle, Pessenden, Foster, Haie, Heward, Howe, Lane of Ed., Lane of Ed., Lane of M., Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomerny, Ranney, Inerman, Byrague, Sunner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Williams, Wilson—23.

Nays—Mesers, Buckalew, Carlisle, Coffamer, Cowan, Lavis, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Herdricka, Ohnson, Negmith, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Illay—17.

The following is the bill which awaits the action of the House:—

Be it enoted, &c., That it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase or sale or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, to be delivered at any time subsequent to the making of such contract, or for the ment of any come either fixed or contingent, in sefault of ment of any come either fixed or contingent, in sefault and livery of any gold coin or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, and the immediate parameter of the sufficient of the agreed price thereof by the mental delivery of united States noise or national current and not offerward, or to make any contract whatever for making to the sufficient of th

rect for any a ich bitrione, or rair at any other place than a ordinary piace of business of either she aribe or pur

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, April 16. 1864.

Mr. RANDAIL, (rep.) of Ky., offered a resolution instruct ng the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire Into the oses from Cincipped to connect with the Cumberland

Mr. Washinan, (rop.) of Ill., submitted from the Select Committee of immigration a report and bill, which were ordered to be printed.

Referring to the recommendation of the President on this subject in his annual Message, the committee say that the vast number of laboring mes, estimated at nearly a million and a quarter, who have gode to the war, here orested a vacrum which is severely felt in every part of the country in the industrial pursuits of farming, misting, shipping, manufacturing, and in the consquestion and repair of railroads. This labor can only be replaced by immigrants from foreign countries. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country, the committee say there has never been a time when the industrial classes of Europe have had their attaction so much directed to emigration as now. In response to the inquiries of the committee, the Scoretary of State has furnished much valuable information on the peint, derived from our representatives abrond.

The old reported by the committee provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a bureau officer, but shall be subject to the second section provides that contracts may be made for the passage of emigrants upon the pladge of their wages for repayment, which shall be a lieu on any land they may acquire after their arrival in this country. The third section provides that the Scoretary of the Transcury may reduce the tennage duties on our vessels bringing immigrants.

The fourth section declares that so immigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military duty during the present war.

The fifth section provides that the Scoretary of the Transcury may reduce the tennage duties on our vessels bringing immigrants.

The fourth section declares that so immigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military duty during the present war.

The fifth section provides that no person shall hold office under this act who is interested in the sale of any innaperial o

directly or indirectly, &c.

The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated to carry the going provisions into effect.

BOUNTES FOR TWO TEARS MEN

Mr. FENNON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of New York in favor of bounties to volunteers who have served less than two years.

THE VIRGINIA CONTESTED MIRCHON.

THE VIRGINIA CONTESTED RESCHON.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., called up the report of the Committee in Elections, declaring B. M. Kitchen not eatified to a seat as representative of the Seventh district of Virginia. The committee say in their report they cannot satisfy themselves there has been such freedom of election as to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Kitchen is the choice of the loyal voters of the entire district. A greater portion failed to participate in it, for the reason that they were held under the power of the robel army, tractically the Seventh Congressional district of Virginia, the scene of some of the fiercest and bloodiest conficts of arms in the whole war, is still abstite ground.

Mr. Saris, (rep.) of Ky., of the minority of the committee cantended that there was prima facia evidence that Mr. Kitchen was the choice of his district.

Mr. Whalky, (rep.) of W. vs., briefly contended that as the people are taxed and furnish troops, they should be represented heas.

Mr. Dawes supported the views of the majority, mensioning as a fact that the Virginia district bordering on this capital has been so far under the control of the enemy since July, 1861, that is impossible to hold an election therein. The committee desired to set a precedent, not only as to Mr. Kitchen, but as to all others under similar circumstances.

The House adorted a resolution declaring Mr. Kitchen

as possible.

Mr. Fannon moved to postpore the special order, viz:
the bill to reconstruct rebellious States until Tuesday, in
order to take up the National Back bill.

Mr. BROOES, (opp.) of N. Y., and the House had
already killed the Bank bill, and thus settled that question. It was more important they should consider the
Tax hill.

tion. It was more important they should consider the Tax hill.

Mr. Holman, copp.) of Ind., raised a question of order, in the Holman, copp.) of Ind., raised a question of order, in the Holman of the Whole on the State of the Union, as ene of its sections proposed a duty or tax.

The Straken overruled the point, on the ground that the rule referred to a tax or charge upon the people. The decision of the Speaker was on appeal sustained—71 against 31.

Mr. Ferrando Wood, (opp.) of N. Y., raised a similar point as to the reference, because the bill involved an appropriation for clerks.

The Straken overruled the point.

On appeal his decision was sustained—89 against 9.

Mr. Hooden, (rep.) of Mass., said that this was the bill heretofore acted upon by the House, with an amendment allowing the States to tax the property of the individuals invested in the banks, but not to tax the banks (hamselvee, He moved the previous question on the bill, but the motion was disagreed to by a vote of 55 against 70.

Mr. Envisor effered the following amendment to the

against 70.
Mr. FENTON offered the following amendment to the Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the taxa-on by States of the capital steek of the banks under this ct. the same as the property of other moneyed corporations or State or numberpal puryones. But no State shall impose ny tax on the capital, circulation or dividends of said banks at a higher rate than the taxation imposed by such State on the lighter rate than the taxation imposed by such State on an interest of the capital stock of such said and the imposed on my part of the capital stock of such said state in invested in onited States bonds deposited as security for the circula-on.

ion.

The amendment was agreed to by ten majority.
Under the operation of the "previous question" the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.
Without further action the House at half-past live

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention KNOXVIIAE, Tenn., April 15, 1864.
The Knoxviile-Greenville Convention met again on Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment. Much talking was done, with no result.

The proceedings of the third day (Thursday) were the

On Friday, the fourth day, the Convention returned the business of the preceding day. Finally, at half-past three o'cleck in the afternoon, on motion of hr. Multigan of Green, the Convention adjourned nine die, the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for theraselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

Personal Intelligence. ILLAMS OF COMMODORS W. D. PURER.—We regret to learn that Commodors W. D. Porter, whose name is inti-mately interwoven with most of the heroic navat deeds on the Western waters, still lies seriously ill at St. Luke's Hospital.

The French imperial steam yacht Jerome Napoleon le lavre on April 1 for Antwerp, with Prince Nap board, accompanied by M. Mercier, Minister of France to the United States; Counts Villot and Branicki, and M. Champeountois, engineer of mines.

Fresh Meat and Vegetables for the TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. PORT ROYAL PS. C., April 6, 1864.

United States Stransonic Printage. Plant Reval. [4]. (2). April c. 1864. Sur—As the summer is advancing in this locality, it would be advisable to impress upon those in authority the necessity of an ample supply of fresh meat, vegetables, c., for the navy in this warm climate. One vessel (the Massachusette) in her every twenty-fourth day voyage brings us two or three days rations of fresh meat, which is all that is served out to the crews. Vegetables they mostly procure at their own expense. I would suggest that a vessel be stationed here and one of Charleston, to be supplied with ice, fresh meat and vegetables, for distribution in this squaeron, which would in a great measure conduce to the health and comfort of the mea, for which they would gladly dispess with "iced tes" and "iced coffee." and even the "old ration" of whiskey. Fresh meat could be served out to the mea is wice a week, especially to those in iron-clads, whose physical natures require, something more strengthening than "sait horse" or "se up and bouilth." The inter is sauch, but not need, with/fee exceptions, by the men. I merely throw out the above suggestions, hoping that those who have the wolfs, on and happiness of the navy at heart will arree upon the authorities its justness, and it our representatives free passing acts it would not be stress to them to page this The authorities its justices, and if our representatives passing acts it would not be starts for them to pass act, entitled can act to supply the Smith fit blockading soundres with freeh meat any vectories.

Movements of Secretary Chase. PHILADELPHIA, Bro.

The mysterious visit o tu . . eo einry of the Treasury this city has been a source of grost tremble to the wildly all day yesterday from one office to an ther is ton in report to his business, only that daily imparted to his sub-relinates, who mute on the subject as if they had not premium on grid r m lay to 17%. Or contrast up prices inclusted a mewhat during the day; but at three delock yesterday the latter quotation was announced of the building. Wai is trace pre-ented a very animate appearance, and when Mr. Chare drove up is treat or the substantial of the contrast of the properties of the substantial of the properties of the properties of the could recover from their consternation he was safety closeded with Mr. Chao, in that gentlinear's private office, and all across to him peremptivity refused. This interview larsed about two hours, when the Secretary took hes departures for Phitadelphia. Whether he teteods to remain in their city on official business, or rejair immediately to washington, has not transpired and, with the exception of the asticipated payment of the interest on the five twenty bonds, the public are satirely ignorant of the object of his visit. Now that his gone, the gold populations with how can apper bank; to commence operations; but whether they will succeed it creating another panic in the increase and introduction be seen.

be seen.

The general talk among business men and moreheats was that the apparance of Mr. Chase had partially restored the public confidence; and if good nows could be received within a few days from the army gold would tumble down to such a low figure that the speculators would be driven to the wall—a consummation devoulty to be wired.

In connection with the master of Mr. Chase's business with the Sub-Treasurer is this city, the following letter from Mr. Chase to that functionary may throw some light upon the subject:—

from Mr. Chase to that inhomously may be a subject:

Six-Much complaint is trade by a number of the leading importing merclants of New York and by many of Saston, Philadelphia and Saltimore, about the instructions of the Department for the temporary same of conferentiates from your office, receivable for duties in lieu of gold. This instruction was given partly with reference to general public interests, but mately for the purpose of relieving, as lar as possible upder the law, the importing merchants from their hagships by the unnecessary necumulation of coin is the Treasury. As the complaints referred to sufficiently show that the main object of the instruction is not accomplished, the issue of such certificates will be discardinated after the current week, and duties will be collected uniformly in coin as heretofore. Very respectfully, yours.

P. S. CHASE.

It is somewhat singular that this letter is dated on the day upon which Mr. Chass took his departure from washington. It might be supposed that he would personally communicate his wishes to the Sub-Treasurer of smally communicate his wishes to the Sub-Freature on this subsect upon his arrival here, but perhaps the estab-liabed rules of the Department forbid any such informal proceeding. One thing certain; he has, by his mysteri-ous movements, created quite a flutter in financial cir-cise, and it may be several days yet before the real ob-ject of his vasit will be made fully manifest, until which time les the "bulls" keep in their horns.

Religious Intelligence.

2De Rev. Samuel B. Bell, B. D., will preach in th Fiftieth street Presbyterian church, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, at half-past ten A: M: and half-past

of the evening—"The Apocalypse."

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. Preaching at half-past ten A. M. Sabbath The Rev. C. C. Goss, of the Christian Alliance, will

ecture to the young men of our city on "Mistakes in

tween Seyenth and Eighth avenues, the Rev. A. H. Bur lingham will preach the last sermon of the course of South church lectures, second series, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"Relation of Christian Life to Heaven." The Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the first of a se ries of discourses this evening, at the Historical Society Building, Second avenue, on mysterics. Subject-"The Mystery that One is Equal to Three." The Rev. Peter Stryker will preach to young men in

rmed Dutch church, West Thirty fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at half-part seven o'clock. Subject—'Excelsior, the Motte of the Young Christian." The Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the Pierrepont street Espiist church, corner of Pierre-pont and Clinton atreets, Rrocklyn, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and half-past seven o'clock P. M.

The Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Murray iii Baptist church, corner of Lexington avenue and hirty-seventh street, this morning at half-past ten clock and this evening at half-past seven o'clock. At the Church of the Resurrection, in Thirty-fish street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, the rector, Rev. E. C. Flong, will preach in the morning, the Rev. M. Benjamin assistant minister of St. Am's church, in the evening Divine service at half past ten A. M. and half-past seven

P. M.

The Protestant heiscopal church of St. Matthias will hold services in the Stone church, Twenty-eighth atreet near Broadway. At half-past three o'clock, sermon by the rector, and at half-past asven o'clock, sermon by the Rev. Lawrence H. Mills. Morning services at half-past ton o'clock, in the half corner of Broadway and Thirty second atreet.

The Rev. Newton Hesten, pastor of the State stree Congregational church, near Hoyt street, Brooklyn, hav-ing recovered from his recent illness, will preach at half half-past fen and helf-past seven o'clock.

At All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Heary and Scammel streets, services at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The rector, the Rev. S. J. Cornellie, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Westen, of Trinity parish, in the evening.

Corbit will preach morning and evening.

At the Bieecker street Universalist church, Rev. Moses Ballon pastor, subject for the morning—"Voices from the Great Fair," In the evening—"The Seamstresses of New York and the Working Women's Protective Union." At the Central Presbyterian church, Broome atreet two blocks east of Broadway, preaching by the pastor Rev. James B. Dunn, at half-past ton A. M. and half-pase even P. M. Evening subject.—"The Literary Beautie of the Bible."

of the Bible."

The third lecture of the course, "Truth for the Times Priesthood and Ministry," will be delivered at half-past three o'clock, at University Building, Washington square. Sunject—"The Results of the Heresy of a Human Priesthood." "The Gospel of Salvation by the Blood of Christ" will be preached to the unconverted.

A sermon on the Bible doctrine of "The Day of Judg ment" will be given by the Rev. E. G. Brooks, at the Twentieth streat Universalist church, near Seventh ave-nue, this afternoon at three e'clock; morning sermon at half-past ten.

At the people's meeting, 187 Bowery, subjects—At three P. M.—"The Next President of the United States,' From two to three c'clock—"The Constitution: Its Federal or National Character." Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak in Brooklyn, in Clinton ton Hall, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, at three and half-past seven o'clock P. M. Subject chasen from or by the audience.

F. L. B. Willis w'll give the sixth and seventh lectures of his series on the "Spiritualism of All the Ages" at Clinton Hall (lower lecture room), at half past ton and half-past seven o'clock.

of his series on the 'Spiritualism of All the Ages' at Clinton Hall (lower lecture room), at half past ton sud half past seven o'clock.

GONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EFISCOPAL CHURCH. The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its sessions at Hartford. Cond., on Tuesday evening last. The following are the appointments for New York city and vielnity.—

New York Distric!—Edwin C Griswold, Presiding Elder. New York city—John streat church, S. C. Keeler, Forsyth street, G. A. Hubbell; Allen street, J. A. Roche. Alanson-burch, W. P. Corbitt: Wilett street, Chas. Kelsey: Second street, R. H. Loomis; Seventh street, F. Bottome: Dry Dock Mission, to be supplied. Seventeenth street, G. R. Crocks: Twenty-seventh street, S. A. Seaman; Thirty seventh street, who had; King street, Scaca Howland; Pound Ridge and High Bridge, A. K. Crastord, Port Unester, W. F. Hatfield; Rye, Wm. Ross: Manaroneck, A. Stevens: New Rochelle, John Miley: Upper New Rochelle, W. F. Webster: Mount Vermon, S. Lazrdon; East Chester and City Island, T. D. Littlewood; Westchester, West Farms and Bromxdale, D. D. Wbedon, editor of Quarterly Revisee; John S. Mitchell, missionary to colored people in New York city.

South Long Island District — Daniel Curry, Pressiding Elder. Recokiya—Sanda street church, Chas. Fletcher: York street, R. C. Putney: Washington street, W. F. Waskins: Contempty church, W. Achister; Facilic street, F. S. DeHasn; William street Mission, A. S. Francis; First place, A. S. Hunt; Hasson place, G. W. Woodrulf; Fleet supecel, R. M. Hatfield; Warren street, K. Sands; Nattan Jauge' church, to be supplied; Janes' church, W. F. S. DeHasn; Williams street church, Chas. Fletcher york street, R. C. Giovee; Union place Mission, to be supplied; East New York, W. E. Smith; Fartningdale, T. M. Terry: Patchogue and Sayville, W. H. Russell: Coram and Fireley, to be supplied; Mary Street, S. M. Hang, Content, N. Orchard Sag Harbor and Morichys, to be supplied; Bridgehampton, J. O. Korth, Southampton, to be supplied; E. O. Bates, chadia

D Foss; South Taird street, J. I. Inship; Sothic charge, G Taylor, Cook arrest, R. Roberta: Newtown, Middle Village and Mahoeth, to be supplied; Asteria, Stephes Rashmare; Fine Hag, H. Cooke, Whitestene, R. L. Jacob, Jamesca, G. Backhather; Hompstend, J. R. Merwin; Hethe and Freepart, Joseph Henson: Far Rocksway and Freeter Reduction, R. L. Hebberd; R. Caville, Contro, A. Booth; Amityville and New Birdsey, W. Wake; Babrion and late, W. Osthard; Norwich and Oyse. Rev., George Dauber; Kothan, Searington and Wishams wiville, to be amounted, Glon Cove, D. A. Goodgell Max Luncack, to be supplied; Cold Spring, Woodpury and Wast Hill, O. Nearna, Huntington, H. Aston, Northport, and Contreport, H. D. Lacham; Smithtown, K. K. Fanser, D. F. Hailock; Beny Brook, J. V. Saunders; Port Joshwan and Schauket, to be adplied.

The Hibernian Outwood Bound, The steamship Hibernian suited from fortland for Liv-root at half-past four o'clock this afterwood.

Storm at Battimore:

Batmuns, April 16, 1761
An ansterly rate storm set is last night, which st

Marine Affairs.

At a meeting of the passongers as board the scenner? Co-tumble, Wilsiam II. Harback in the chair: Geo. F. Muore, Secretary it was nropped, secretarled and on unimously. Resolved, That the heartfelt thawks and esteem of the tranship Cotumbia in carrest testimony of their supreside on of his unwavering multiplication.

which Sciemon doubted, is PHALON A SON'S .
Blooming Cereus," that rare serium for the handke of which all the world is talking and which so ma vious humbugs are trying in vain to imitate success on every bottle of the genuine article are blown words.—"Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New York." Bother. Sold by all druggists.

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Karroor, Effa Olas 779-April 16 184.

55, 21, 54, 52, 18, 23, 45, 50, 64, 24, 4, 63, 56.

Karroor, Olas 20-April 16, 164.

47, 62, 71, 42, 52, 25, 72, 51, 27, 4, 56, 63, 6.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Managers.
SHELDY, EXTRA CLASS 183—April 18, 1861.
32, 64, 56, 12, 62, 28, 72, 76, 36, 22, 13, 3, 24.
CLASS 184—April 16, 1844.
52, 9, 16, 70, 38, 4, 25, 40, 63, 2, 58, 46, 56. France, Ellis & Co.-Managers.

LIBRARY, EXPRA CLASS 27—April 16; 1884.
607 36, 30, 52, 9, 40, 44, 75, 53, 2, 71, 38, 26.
CLASS 28—April 16, 1884.
18, 6, 56, 29, 60, 34, 74, 54, 25, 57, 67, 59, 68. Royal Havana Lottery .- 30 Per Cent

premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & OO., Bankers, 16-Wall street. Lottery Tickets Cashed.

JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street.

Oxrono, Ind , Morth 7, 186

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